PER. SEC.
JUL 22 1976
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 797 EVERY WEDNESDAY JUNE 23, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Talk of President KIM IL SUNG with Pakistan Journalists

CLOSED SHELF

PYONGYANG, June 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 27 received journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan who visited our country accompanying Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and had a friendly talk with them.

According to a report from Islamabad, the Pakistani paper "Musawaat" June 4 printed in place of honour a portrait of the great leader and carried the full text of his talk.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) June 14 published the full text of the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Follows the full text of the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

Let me tell you, first of all, that it gives me a great pleasure that you have been visiting our country and that I am meeting you again here at this place today.

I would like to express my gratitude to you for your having evinced good impressions of our country and said kind words for us.

Now, I am going to make generalized answers to the various questions you have asked.

We warmly welcomed the visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a goodwill envoy of the Pakistani people. All our working people and children, citizens of Pyongyang included, received the Pakistani guests with joy and welcomed them enthusiastically wherever they went.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is the respected friend of our people.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto has devoted all his energies to the struggle to defend his country's sovereignty and independence and develop a self-reliant national economy. He has displayed wise leadership in the building of new Pakistan. This is why our Korean people received His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as the respected leader of the Pakistani people, as our closest friend.

After his assumption of power, he did a lot of things for friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples. First he had diplomatic relations established between our two countries. He also took reasonable steps for Pakistan to withdraw from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had greatly hampered our people's cause of national reunification. This inspired the Korean people tremendously.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto expressed positive support and sympathy for our people's efforts to reunify the country independently on peaceful lines. Therefore, the Korean people entertain respect for His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and are very happy that they are acquainted with him as a close friend.

His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has also made great endeavours for the unity of the peoples of the third world.

I first met him at the Tenth Anniversary Commemoration of the Bandung Conference. I am very glad that he accepted our invitation readily and paid a visit to our country, so I could meet an old friend of mine after ten years' separation.

It is reasonable and quite natural that all the people of our country and I have warmly welcomed His Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

You have asked about my opinion concerning the situation in south Asia, but I think you are better acquainted with the situation of that area than I.

The complex problems of south Asia are consequences resulting from the colonial rule of imperialism.

In the past Pakistan had to face troubles many times because of the intrigues of the imperialists.

But the Pakistani people under the correct leadership of His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto have in recent years tided over all the trials and restored stability to the country, and achieved great successes in the building of a new society.

Pakistan has also been quite successful in normalizing the situation in the subcontinent of south Asia. Of late, Pakistan has established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, and, through negotiations, come to an agreement to restore diplomatic relations with India at an ambassadorial level. The Pakistani people and His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto are making sustained efforts to improve their relations with other neighbours, too.

Although the imperialists and reactionaries are resorting to sinister stratagems, aggressions and subversive activities on the subcontinent of south Asia, the Pakistani and all the rest of the south Asian peoples, if solidly united in their struggle, will be able to thwart the imperialist manoeuvres to divide and play off peoples against each other, and to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect.

I am convinced that the situation in south Asia will improve and this part of the world will have a bright future.

Next, on the question of developing relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh. I have been informed of its details through the talks I had with His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto this time.

He told me that the relations between the peoples of Pakistan and Bangladesh are developing favourably. We think this is very good.

The two peoples have a history of common struggle from the outset and they have lived together for ages.

We are very pleased that Pakistan and Bangladesh are making joint efforts to establish good relations and getting closer together.

I am sure that the relations between the Pakistani and Bangladesh peoples will keep developing favourably.

Next, I will touch upon the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan.

The relations between the two countries are developing excellently now.

Both the Korean and Pakistani peoples were oppressed and exploited under the colonial rule of foreign imperialists before and, today, they are struggling together to build independent and prosperous, new societies. Because of this identity, our two peoples have established the amicable relations of friendship on the principles of mutual respect and equality, on the principle of protecting sovereignty.

Particularly, the current visit to our country of the goodwill mission led by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is an event that has marked a signal turning-point in the promotion of Korea-Pakistan relations.

During my talks with His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister I had a frank exchange of views with him on the promotion of the relations between the two countries and on all other problems of common concern.

On this occasion we have also concluded a number of agreements to increase and facilitate economic and technological cooperation and cultural interchange between the two countries and agreed upon releasing a joint communique on matters of common interest and international problems.

The Korean and Pakistani peoples will, on the basis of these, increase political support and solidarity, expand close economic and technological cooperation and further promote cultural interchange. This not only fully meets the interests of our two peoples but also has an important bearing on strengthening unity among the third world peoples and the peoples the world over.

I am firmly confident that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan will strengthen and develop in many fields more comprehensively.

Now, I will answer your question about the reunification of Korea.

To reunify the divided country is the greatest desire of the Korean people and one of the most important struggle goals of the Government of our Republic.

Ever since the division of the country into the north and the south we have exerted every effort to reunify it. We advanced the basic policy that the country's reunification should be achieved without any foreign interference, independently by the Korean people themselves, on a democratic basis and through peaceful means, and put forth many specific proposals to carry this policy into effect.

However, none of our reasonable proposals for reunification was materialized on account of the insincere attitudes taken by the south Korean authorities and the U.S. side.

As you know, in 1972 a joint statement of the north and south was made public. The statement elucidated the three principles for the country's reunification. These three principles I myself advanced when representatives of the south Korean side came to Pyongyang.

The content of the three principles is: First, to realize the reunification independently without reliance on or interference by foreign forces; second, to achieve the reunification peacefully without recourse to force of arms by the north and the south; and third, to achieve great national unity, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals and systems.

The south Korean authorities accepted the three principles, considering them reasonable. But they completely trampled down the spirit of the north-south joint statement on the day after its publication, even before its ink dried.

They claimed that the "UN forces" in south Korea could not be regarded as a foreign force. And saying that there was no need to amend the "anti-communist law," an obstacle to great national unity, the south Korean authorities kept up their "anti-communist" racket, repressing and murdering south Korean democrats and patriots right and left.

Nevertheless, we made all our sincere efforts to keep the spirit of the three principles prevailing by all means and solve the question of national reunification peacefully through negotiations between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities did not want the reunification of the country from the outset. They dragged on the north-south talks, advocating the "confrontation," "competition" and "coexistence" of the north and south in the state of being divided.

We hold that the north and south should not confront each other but unite, should not compete but cooperate, should not coexist but reunite.

The south Korean authorities went so far as to propose separate UN membership of the north and south, with our country kept divided.

We are categorically opposed to our country's entry into the UN as "two Koreas." As also mentioned by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto this time, if our country is admitted to the UN as "two Koreas," it will keep our nation divided into two for ever and legalize Korea's partition internationally. No single nation will ever want to see itself divided into two for good. And it goes without saying that our people, who have been suffering from the misfortune and pains of national division over three decades, cannot tolerate a permanent national division.

We proposed to institute a north-south confederation to prevent a permanent national division and accelerate the reunification of the country. We claim to form a supreme national congress with representatives of the DPRK and the south Korean authorities, leaving intact the present political systems in the north and south for the time being, to solve the questions of common interest for the nation, to go externally as one state under the single name of Confederal Republic, and to enter the UN as a single state representing the whole nation of Korea.

You asked if it is high time for the north and south to institute a confederation. We think it is long overdue. True, the north-south confederation has not yet been realized because of foreign interference and the obstructionist moves of the partitionists at home and abroad. We believe, however, that our aspirations will be definitively met by the just struggle of the entire people of north and south Korea. They will join efforts and shatter the interference of all outside forces and certainly reunify their divided country before long.

You asked whether it is true that we will not impose a socialist system on south Korea. I have already spoken on this point many times. I did in a number of my interviews with foreign journalists, and on every opportunity.

For the sake of the great unity of the whole nation we will not impose a socialist system on south Korea; we have no such intention at all. What kind of social system should be set up in south Korea, it is a matter for the south Korean people to decide.

As to the point on the north and south refraining from forcing their social systems on each other it is clearly expounded in the third of the three principles for national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement. It points out that great national unity should be promoted transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and systems. We want to live together, with the north and south not imposing their ideologies, ideals, systems or religious beliefs on each other, in accordance with the principle of great national unity.

We consider that the two different systems in the north and the south will provide no ground precluding the great unity of the entire nation.

The allegation that we are going to impose the socialist system upon south Korea is a nonsense uttered by the secessionists to obstruct the great unity of our nation and Korea's reunification.

It is very important to strictly adhere to the principle of great national unity in order to prevent our nation's permanent division into two and attain national reunification. We will do our best to realize the great unity of the whole nation and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Now I would answer your question regarding the establishment of a new international economic order by the developing countries.

The old international economic order was set up by the imperialists and colonialists in the past; it is an order aimed at exploiting the oppressed nations and the peoples of the colonial countries.

Many countries of the world have now attained independence. It is true that there are still countries that are fighting for national liberation, but many of those Asian, African and Latin-American countries which were former colonies have won national liberation and embarked upon the building of a new life.

However, the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and colonialists still remains in existence. This order greatly hampers the newly-independent countries in their efforts to defend their sovereignty and national independence and build an independent national economy.

The peoples of all countries of the world must unite firmly and fight to abolish the old international economic order set up by the imperialists.

At present the imperialists and colonialists are indulging in all kinds of plots and moves of estrangement, disruption and subversion in order to undermine the solidarity of the peoples of the third world, peoples of the developing countries. Thus, the imperialists, doing everything to prevent the developing countries from uniting and blasting the old international economic order, are trying to maintain this order.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary, above all, for the peoples of the third world, peoples of the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity in order to scrap the old international economic order and establish a new one. The peoples of the developing countries should cement unity and thus lay bare and smash the subversive activities of the imperialists and colonialists.

It is our belief that if the peoples of the third world countries struggle in firm unity, they will be able to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one. At present the peoples of many countries express a firm resolve to blast the old international economic order once and for all by strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the third world with a fresh courage and fighting spirit in order to build an independent national economy and consolidate national sovereignty and independence.

We think that without fighting and without uniting their strength the developing countries will not be able to receive a "gift" of a new international economic order from the imperialists and colonialists.

Further, you asked about the question of establishing a nuclear-free zone in south Asia and the Middle East. We are of the opinion that the struggle of the peoples in these areas for a nuclear-free zone in south Asia and the Middle East is just.

We think that the nuclear danger should be eliminated and a stable peace and security ensured not only in these areas but also in all other parts of the world. We demand that in order to free all parts of the world from nuclear danger all nuclear weapons be scrapped.

You asked me about my opinion of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Colombo. Now I would like to make a brief remark.

As you know, our country joined the non-aligned states at their foreign ministers' conference in Lima last year. So, I think our government delegation should participate in the Colombo Summit without fail.

We devote great attention to the Colombo Summit. The non-alignment movement now comprises more than 80 countries, and this is a very great force. Our delegation will bend every effort and energy to make the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries a historic conference.

The agenda-items of the Colombo Summit are under discussion as yet.

In our opinion, it should take up, above all, the question of how to assess the current international situation, and a number of economic problems including the issue of international economic development. In particular, it should discuss measures to oppose the old international economic order set up by the imperialists in pursuance of their economic interests and establish a new one in the interests of the progressive people of the world.

It also should discuss measures to curb the moves of the imperialists towards division, subversion, estrangement and bribery and to strengthen the unity of the new-born independent countries, the non-aligned countries, and the problem of supporting and encouraging the struggles of peoples for freedom and independence, and national prosperity.

Our government delegation will attend the forthcoming summit of the non-aligned countries and bend every effort to make it a great success by actively contributing to the discussion of all questions, including the questions of further strengthening unity and economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned states and supporting and encouraging the people's struggle for national liberation and independence.

You asked me about my view on the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples. Now I would make a brief remark.

In the past period the peoples of the Arican Continent have waged a vigorous struggle for freedom and independence.

Thanks to the unyielding struggle of the African peoples and the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people throughout the world, many African countries have won national independence and freedom and attained a great victory in their struggle against colonialism.

But some countries in southern Africa have not yet achieved complete liberation. The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania continue to fight courageously, weapons in hand, against colonialism and racism.

The colonialists and racists are now trying in every way to check the liberation struggle of the peoples in this region. But the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples, like the struggle of the peoples in other parts of the African Continent, will surely triumph, and the colonialists and racists will finally meet their doom on the African Continent.

The Korean and Pakistani peoples will, in the future too, as in the past, give active support to the African peoples in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation and independence. This was reaffirmed in the recent talks between His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto and us, and is reflected in the joint communique, too.

Lastly, I will briefly answer your question about the change that has taken place in the world arena since my meeting with Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Djakarta ten years ago.

In the past ten years great changes have taken place in the international arena.

First of all, a fundamental change has taken place in the balance of forces. The peoples of the world have won a great victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, whereas the imperialist forces have weakened greatly.

The might of the socialist countries has further increased and many countries of the world are advancing towards socialism.

(Continued on page 2)

Talk of President KIM IL SUNG with Pakistan Journalists

(Continued from page 1)

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and won independence, and entered on the road of creating a new life. The new-emerging forces, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our times, have emerged amidst the flames of the national-liberation struggle.

The imperialists are encountering a strong resistance of the peoples in all parts and all countries of the world.

A special mention should be made of the fact that the imperialists are now facing a grave economic crisis. The capitalist and imperialist countries are going through acute fuel and raw material crises. Of late, the countries of the third world, the developing countries, have stepped up the struggle to defend their political sovereignty and achieve economic independence. This has further aggravated the economic crisis in the imperialist countries.

Generally speaking, the international situation in the past ten years has developed in favour of the progressive peoples of the world, the peoples of the third world, to the disadvantage of the imperialists, and on the international arena the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces have grown in strength from day to day, whereas the imperialist forces of aggression have declined and become weaker.

The present times can be called the times of independence when all peoples of the world demand independence and sovereignty. No country and no nation want to be subjected to others and will tolerate their independence being trampled underfoot.

The once exploited and oppressed peoples have appeared on the world stage as the masters exercising their rights; the voices demanding independence are rising higher every day and the struggle to defend independence is further strengthened on the international scene.

In order to get out of their catastrophic economic crisis and oppress and exploit the peoples of the newly-independent countries, the imperialists are now resorting to ever more crafty methods. They are strengthening the moves to disunite the nations of the newly-emerging forces and, by means of double-dealing tactics, are deceiving people under the signboard of "peace" on the one hand and, on the other, stepping up war preparations.

However, if the peoples of the third world and the newly-independent countries and all the progressive peoples of the world, united more firmly, see through the imperialists' crafty double-dealing tactics and wage a vigorous struggle against it, they can successfully frustrate the imperialists' artifice no matter how crafty.

Such, in general, is the change that has taken place in the international arena since I met His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ten years ago, and the present international situation.

I am confident that as in the past, so in the future, the Governments and peoples of Korea and Pakistan will vigorously wage a joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism in unity with the peace-loving people of the world and the third world peoples, under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence and, by so doing, surely win victory in their efforts to build a new, peaceful and prosperous society.

Such are my answers to your questions.

I believe that the present visit of His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to our country designed to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples has been very successful, and that our talks with him have brought about satisfactory results.

I hope you will convey to the Pakistani people the friendly feelings the Korean people cherish for them.

Joint Communique of DPRK and Democratic Republic of Madagascar

PYONGYANG, June 11 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was made public in Pyongyang.

The joint communique signed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, said:

On the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, together with his wife, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between June 4 and 11, 1976.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishment in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province.

The Korean people warmly welcomed His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage wherever they went.

This was a demonstration of the militant friendship and solidarity existing between the peoples of the two countries.

In the whole course of the visit Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, manifested their common desire to continue to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar they had already forged.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Comrade Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Chang Il Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present on the Malagasy side were His Excellency Sambson Gilbert, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; His Excellency Rakotoarijaona Desire, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; His Excellency Bemananjara Jean, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Rakotovao Razakaboana, Minister of Finance and Plan; His Excellency Rajaonah Pierre, Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; His Excellency Seraphin Jean Jacques, Minister of Health; His Excellency Rakotofiringa Crescent, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; His Excellency Solofoson Georges, Director of the Presidential Office; and His Excellency Koto Robert, Commissar of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

The talks proceeded in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar and on major international problems of common concern and reached a complete consensus of views.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean side, considering the particular situation of Madagascar, expressed full support to the just struggle the Malagasy Government is waging to make the Indian Ocean a demilitarized and denuclearized peace zone without any rivalry in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

The Korean side highly appraised the fact that the Malagasy people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader, regained genuine independence and carried out reforms in various fields in accordance with the Charter of Malagasy Socialist Revolution and wished them still greater successes in their future struggle for the building of socialism.

The Malagasy side highly estimated the shining successes and experiences the Korean people have gained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by embodying the Juche idea under the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and wished them still greater successes in the battle of grand socialist construction they are waging under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Malagasy side reclarified its full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The Malagasy side held that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the United States must accept the disbandment of the "United Nations Command", withdraw the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and agree to conclude a peace agreement which will replace the armistice agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Malagasy side denounced the south Korean puppet regime for scheming to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea in reliance upon the outside forces and for barbarously suppressing the south Korean people.

The Malagasy side expressed firm solidarity with the south Korean people in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Analysing the present international situation the two sides appraised that it is the main trend of the development of our time, which no force can check that today the peoples of many countries of the world advocate independence and advance along the road of independence.

The two sides unanimously stressed that the non-alignment movement, as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the trend of the development of the present era demanding independence, holds an important place in the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces against all forms of aggression and interference, subordination and inequality.

Today the imperialist powers are scheming to destroy the non-alignment movement at any cost.

The imperialists are employing every means and way to drive a wedge among the countries of the new-emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America and alienate and split them.

Under such conditions, it is necessary for the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance and strengthen their solidarity.

The two sides attached particular importance to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States and expressed the unanimous determination to exert joint efforts to make the conference a conference of solidarity for frustrating the imperialists' divisive schemes and strengthening the might of the non-alignment movement.

The two sides stressed the need to further strengthen the collective, joint struggle of the countries of the new-emerging forces to destroy the old international economic order forced by the imperialists and colonialists and establish a new international order conforming to the will and interests of the world progressive people.

The two sides extended warm congratulations to the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Comoros and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic who won independence in Africa in recent years and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for the liberation of their countries which will contribute to the complete liberation of Africa and strengthening of its unity.

The two sides warmly hailed the victory won by the Indochinese peoples in the protracted struggle against the imperialists and their stooges and wished them greater successes in their struggle at a new stage for the building of reunified, independent and prosperous, new countries.

The two sides denounced the aggressive acts of the imperialists and Zionists against the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples and manifested full support to the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples in their struggle to take back the occupied territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Latin American people in their struggle against the imperialists' intervention and domination and for defending sovereignty, territorial waters right and natural resources.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the progressive countries of Europe and the world people advocating independence struggle in firm unity, they will surely build a world free from imperialism, colonialism and racism and from all forms of aggression and pillage, a peaceful and prospering new world.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the current visit of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constituted an event of momentous significance in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Malagasy peoples to a higher plane and made a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the non-aligned countries.

President Didier Ratsiraka invited again Comrade President Kim Il Sung to pay a state visit to Madagascar.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and it was decided to set the date of the visit in the future.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage who were deeply moved by the warm and fraternal welcome expressed profound thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the hospitality accorded them.

'Korea Is Model Country of Socialism'

—— Foreign Visitors' Voices ——

The spectacular socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has strongly impressed foreign visitors:

'Pakistani People Should Learn from Korea'

The entourage of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made public their impressions at a meeting held on June 8 at the National Centre of Pakistan under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Pakistan—They visited the DPRK from May 21 to 26.

The Secretary of the Parliament in Charge of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources of Northwest Border Province was the first to give his impressions.

Our Party was accorded an unprecedented welcome, he said, and continued:

Words fail to describe that grand welcome and even if one described it, people who did not witness it would hardly believe it.

Prime Minister Bhutto had visited many countries. But he probably had not received such enthusiastic welcome and hospitality as in Korea.

Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a clean, orderly and beautiful modern city.

He further said:

The gigantic factories and multi-storeyed flats built in Pyongyang and all other parts of Korea are so splendid that they surpass the imagination not only of us visiting Korea for the first time, but all the people of the world.

Korea has, indeed, made a very fast progress in a brief time in history.

We cannot see such speed of economic development as in Korea in the history of any other country in the world.

The Korean people, strange to say, spin yarn out of stone. And the hills of Korea are covered with fruit trees. Korea has attained self sufficiency in all things.

The Korean people really live a happy life with nothing more to desire.

It is because the Korean people have His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung as their leader.

Korea owes all her successes and victories entirely to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader. They are also a great fruit of the Juche idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

He stressed that the Pakistani people should learn from Korea.

Speaking next, the Adviser in Charge of the Student Affairs in the Palace of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, said:

We keenly realized that the Korean people are the happiest in the world to live in the socialist paradise, enjoying the benefits of free medical care and free education without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

The Korean people are also a most cultured people in the world.

Their sound life, lofty moral and cultural attainments made us bow our heads and their bright faces utterly enchanted us.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a state founded and led by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Marshal Kim Il Sung took the road of revolution in his early age of 13 to liberate the fatherland lost at the hands of the Japanese imperialists.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung liberated Korea and has built her into a developed country as we see it today on the basis of the great Juche idea.

All the victories in Korea are a result of the overall materialization of the Juche idea of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

During my Korean visit I learned the Korean language "Long live the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The Juche idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary idea that the revolution in each country must be carried out on the responsibility of its people themselves.

We should learn from the Juche idea of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Saying that he learned a lot of things through the visit, the Information Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Pakistan declared that he would widely introduce and propagate what he and other members of the entourage had learned and felt.

'Country of Struggle And Construction'

Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, Secretary of State in Charge of Information of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic gave his impressions—He visited the DPRK in May:

We realized through our familiarization with reality that the Juche idea founded by respected President Kim Il Sung is the great and correct idea. This is the deepest impression the members of our delegation got in Korea.

Korea is not only a beautiful country but also a country of struggle and construction seething with the people's revolutionary spirit and creative enthusiasm.

Everywhere we went in Korea, we could see the Korean people who, armed with the great Juche idea, are devotedly working with a high sense of being the master of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The Juche idea is throwing its bright rays over Korea, displaying its great vitality and might. This country has made tremendous progress baffling human imagination in all fields, political, economic, and cultural, by thoroughly adhering to the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK is a clean, orderly and beautiful modern city.

Korea's industry has rapidly developed. Korea's industry which firmly relies on its own rich raw-material resources steadily develops, unaffected by the economic fluctuation sweeping the world and meets the nation's demand satisfactorily.

Agriculture also has attained a very high level of modernization.

Another fact that impressed us deeply is the warm love and solicitude shown by President Kim Il Sung for the children who represent the future of the country.

Though the conditions of the country were very hard after the war President Kim Il Sung saw that the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was built before other buildings for the new rising generation, the pillar of the country, and sent it all precious equipment.

All children in Korea are now growing up happily, studying at state expense.

Korean art with a high ideological and artistic value is so mysterious and fascinating that it baffles human imagination.

Korea is a model country of socialism where all fields are developed alike.

The Korean reality today represents the future of our Saharan people. The Korean friends whom we met said in unison that their successes are ascribable to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, President Kim Il Sung is the great thinker and theoretician and the outstanding leader who wisely leads the revolution and construction. The Korean people are advancing at the head of the world people towards socialism and communism.

Korea must be reunified.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied the southern land of Korea in the place of the Japanese imperialists are perpetrating all manner of brutalities, refusing to withdraw from there. There is no ground or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists must quit south Korea at once and Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves.

The Korean people are the revolutionary people positively supporting and encouraging the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people are strongly supporting with a deep concern our people fighting against the aggressors. We are thankful for this and will always remember this.

We merge our voice into that of the world's progressive people demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and strongly support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

'Resourceful and Gallant People'

Percy R. Davis, head of the delegation of the Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone said—He visited the DPRK from June 1 to 8: The Korean people are, indeed, a resourceful and gallant people.

I saw for the first time such a great nation as the Korean nation and such a great country as Korea in the world.

Noting that before he came to Korea, he read the rural theses authored by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, the head of the delegation said: while visiting a cooperative farm, I clearly saw that the rural theses has been successfully embodied in the reality of Korea.

He emphasized: all the successes made in Korea are attributable to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

The speaker added: the educational system of Korea established by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the most superior one without an equal in the world.

He hoped that the north and the south of Korea would be reunified as early as possible.

News in Brief

June 4

* The delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Guk Hun, Member of the CC of the WPK, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, arrived in Athens by plane to attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Greece (interior).

June 5

* A kigwancha (locomotive) men's and women's table tennis team of the DPRK left Pyongyang by train for Poland.

* Transport workers in Pyongyang met at the Central Workers Hall to welcome the Korea-visiting group of the All-Japan Council of Transportation and Traffic Workers' Unions for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

June 7

* A delegation of the Swedish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Doris Hovik, Member of the Swedish Parliament and Chairman of the Swedish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People.

June 8

* A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists from Japan arrived in Pyongyang.

* The Bulgarian "Svetkavitsa" wrestling team, the second national football selection of Poland and the Soviet Army wrestling team arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

* An air transport agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was signed in Rangoon.

June 10

* Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, met Mihailo Saranovic, Foreign Editor of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug.

June 11

* A delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Sato Tokihiro, member of the Central Youth Measures Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the Kikanshi(organ) Department of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the JSP, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Alzouma Tiecoura, First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* The 13th meeting of the DPRK-USSR Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was held in Moscow between June 8 and 11, and a protocol was signed.

June 12

* Nakagawa Eiji, director of the Nakagawa Mineral Oil Stock Company of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Highly modernized farm village in the socialist country. Photo shows the Chongsan Cooperative farm in Chongsan ri, Kanso county, South Pyongan Province.

True Story of Outbreak of Korean War

Editorial

The 26th anniversary of the start of the Korean War by the U.S. imperialists is coming up against the background of a growing danger of a thermonuclear war which the hard-pressed rulers in Washington and Seoul are hell-bent on provoking.

On June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists had their puppet regime of Syngman Rhee launch a surprise attack to spearhead the aggressive war as planned long.

The situation before the start of the war was devastating in south Korea, bringing the south Korean "regime" on the brink of collapse, while the U.S. imperialists were confronted with a socio-political and economic crisis. War, in their strategy, would lift them out of the crisis.

This explains the ferocity with which they pursued the Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists had mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces more than two million strong, including one-third of their total ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, plus the troops of their 15 satellite countires and the south Korean puppet troops, plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the most barbarous methods and means of war.

But it was only death and corpses they won. Whoever the aggressors might be, they could not but shudder as they looked back upon the days of the Korean War.

During the war, the U.S. imperialists lost the total manpower of over 1,093,000 including more than 390,000 GI's and large quantities of war equipment, including over 12,000 aircraft. The loss was nearly 2.3 times as much as suffered in the four years of the Pacific War.

The U.S. imperialists had boasted of their "invincibility," but they sustained the most miserable and overwhelming defeat, the first in their history, at the hands of Marshal Kim Il Sung, iron-willed brilliant commander, ever-victorious of the heroic Korean People's Army and people.

On July 27, 1953, three years after the start of the war, the U.S. imperialists were forced to sign the armistice agreement in which they pledged to withdraw their troops from south Korea to help reunify Korea independently and peacefully.

Today, 23 years after the ceasefire, the situation in Korea is aggravating to such extent that a thermonuclear war may flare up at any moment, posing a grave menace to peace and security to that part of Asia and peace in the rest of the world. At stake is the independent and peaceful reunification of the Land of Morning Calm, the supreme national task of its people which deserves worldwide support.

President Kim Il Sung stated: **"At present the U.S. imperialists are blackmailing us seriously with threats of war. By mobilizing the publications in their service they keep clamoring about a 'plan for nine-day operations' or a 'plan for five-day operations,' and are openly speaking out they would unhesitatingly use even nuclear weapons if a war should break out in Korea some day."**

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat in the last Korean War and withdrawing from south Korea, are still illegally occupying south Korea, persistently hampering the reunification of the Land of Morning Caim and frantically stepping up new war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half. Their policy is creation of "two Koreas" and perpetuation of the division.

The U.S. imperialists now find themselves trapped in a worldwide economic crisis of grave political significance, marked by dearth of food, energy and raw materials.

Their decline is in striking contrast to the fast-expanding political and economic might of Third World countries including the DPRK in the world scene.

While trying hard to disunite the ranks of Third World countries from within and without, they are planning to provoke a world war as part of their strategy and in particular a war in Korea seems to be a must in their planning.

A U.S. government official remarked: Post Vietnam there are two areas of the world where the possibilities of war breaking out are real: the Mideast and the Korean Peninsula. If I were a betting man, I would bet against a war in either place; but I wouldn't bet very much in the case of Korea.

Former U.S. defense chief Schlesinger recently hinted the use of nuclear arms in an attack on the DPRK and declared: "It is necessary to go for the heart of the opponent's power; destroy his military forces...more vigorous action...than the Vietnam War."

The first reason to believe that war is coming as a policy need of Washington and Seoul is that the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is near full-scale confrontation with the populace over fascism and that the economic performance is a jumble with the economy headed for default.

The second is that the Pak Jung Hi puppets are now an international pariaph and even Western countries are showing signs of deserting them.

The third is that the socio-political and economic crisis of the U.S. is growing worse and the prospect is totally disenchanting.

The fourth is that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has emerged as the sole legitimate government of all the Korean people and a full member of the international community.

In the first place, the U.S. imperialists plan to tighten control over Japan by retaining south Korea, exploit south Korea as their raw materials supply base and use south Korea as a strategic base to contain the Soviet Union and China.

To this end, there are deployed in south Korea nearly 700 nuclear warheads with the DMZ sown with over 150 nuclear mines, as they are manned by more than 42,000 GI's.

As U.S. mercenaries, some 700,000 south Korean troops are alerted round the clock for action, whose armament is being modernized at rapid pace with latest-type weapons introduced from the U.S. and other parts of Asia.

The whole of south Korea has been turned into a national army camp ready to be dragged into aggression on the northern half with even the banktrupt economy put on a war footing.

The south Korean people are now deprived of all their democratic rights and freedoms, many of whom are imprisoned or being executed on charges of demanding reunification. The result is a determined resistance against the puppet regime of the south Korean people in all walks of life.

This creates a threat to the U.S. colonial rule not only in south Korea and in Asia as a whole.

The Pak Jung Hi puppets are trampling underfoot the 1972 north-south joint statement which would otherwise guarantee an independent and peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

A flagrant mockery is being made by Washington and its allies of the resolution adopted at the 30th UNGA which stipulated the immediate disbandment of the "UN Command" and withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea as a precondition for peace in Korea.

A best solution of this state of affairs prevailing in Korea is to be found in a series of proposals made by President Kim Il Sung. Outstanding are the three principles and the five-point program for national reunification.

First of all, the U.S. should agree to a oft-repeated offer of the DPRK to start negotiations between Pyongyang and Washington to conclude a peace agreement which will replace the 23-year-long Korean Armistice Agreement.

Under the proposed peace treaty the U.S. shall get out of south Korea and discontinue military and political support to Seoul in its military buildup and domestic crackdown, needless to mention economic assistance.

Thus, the question shall be left to the hands of Koreans themselves.

Washington should remember that the failure to respond to Pyongyang's peace proposals will put it under heavy worldwide fire and lead it to destruction at the hands of the Korean people and the peoples of the world.

Pre-War Statements by Americans and puppets

The Korean War broke out as a result of careful and premeditated measures of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Syngman Rhee clique of south Korea.

Plunged into a terrible financial panic, the U.S. found the escape from the crisis in the war and development of war industries. Then Van Fleet declared, "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world." Proceeding from these direct factors, the U.S. made more desperate efforts to invade the northern half of the DPRK in 1950.

Then U.S. ambassador to Seoul John J. Muccio disclosed Washington's political goal in Korea, "The march to the north is the central question of U.S. policy on the ROK."

Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo on Feb. 16, 1950, and gave an 11-point war instruction on attacking the north before July. Moreover, the U.S. converted the large Japanese heavy and chemical industries into war industries from early 1950 and let MacArthur get control over them.

On May 9, 1950, then chief of E.C.A. office in south Korea Johnson said at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee, "100,000 men and officers of the south Korean army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

What came to light in particular were the words and deeds of John Foster Dulles, then special envoy of the U.S. president. Dulles had participated in the behind-the-curtain talks on lighting the fires of war, held on June 19 in Tokyo with the U.S. secretary of defense, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff and commander-in-chief of the Far East Command. He said on June 22, "The United States will take some positive action in a few days in the Far East." According to the U.P. (current U.P.I.) Dulles on Jun. 19 said, "The U.S. is ready to render both material and moral aid to south Korea fighting against communism.... Communism will eventually lose their domination over north Korea." "The time is ripe. Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea invaded south Korea first and see to it that the U.S. can make everything off well."

Prior to this, on Jun. 18, he appeared at a position at the 38th parallel, and, staring at northern half, he praised the puppet army, saying, "Let along the enemy, not even the strongest army is able to counter-attack you.... The day is not far off when you will display your might."

Meanwhile, the U.S. had prepared in advance a "UN draft resolution on the question of the ROK," and took hasty measures of a few hours before they launched the war, to get 650 American women and children then in south Korea on board a Norwegian boat anchored at Inchon Port. The New York Herald Tribune, Aug. 26, 1950, disclosed this fact, carrying an interview with the captain of the Norwegian ship.

In his New Year message for 1950, Syngman Rhee said, "In the New Year we shall strive as one man

(Continued on page 4)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their south Korean stooges checking up the plan of operations for an attack on the northern half of the Republic

Dangerous Moves for 2nd Korean War

On June 8 the U.S. House Appropriations Committee adopted the "defence budget" for fiscal 1977 to the tune of 106,000 million dollars. The U.S. press reported that this "is the largest defence budget in history". The new budget surpasses the "defence budget" for fiscal 1976 reportedly "the biggest in scale in history" by 13,500 million dollars.

This "defence budget" of ridiculous scale worked out by the U.S. imperialists at this time, which is not a war time, is a concrete expression of their frantic attempt to find a way out of the catastrophic economic crisis in aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists intend to extricate themselves from the crisis by "firing" at the world and, to this end, worked out a vast war budget designed to further speed up arms expansion and production of weapons.

The U.S. imperialists have sharply raised in the new fiscal year the annual expenditure for the maintenance of their aggression troops in south Korea to 900 million dollars from the previous 500 or 600 million.

This reveals their heinous scheme to further increase their aggression forces in south Korea and start a new war in Korea at all costs.

The question of replacing the out-dated nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea with modern ones was discussed at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee and thousands of tons of all kinds of ammunition including rocket shells were transferred to south Korea from the powder magazine of "the biggest size in Asia" in Zushi city, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Earlier, in its report submitted to the U.S. House Appropriations Committee, the U.S. army department suggested the shipment of ammunition from Japan proper and Okinawa to south Korea under the pretext of "supporting the combat power in the forward area".

These criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to start a new war in Korea at any cost bespeak that they have entered a more provocative stage in their aggressive schemes to invade the whole of Korea and dominate Asia, using south Korea as their military strategic base.

After declaring south Korea one of the "two defence strongpoints of the United States," they have hastened their preparations for a new war by building and expanding such military setups as military airfields, military roads, harbors and bridges and concentrating there various kinds of new-type weapons and modern military equipment.

In this, Japan is being further turned into an advance base, arsenal and supply base of the U.S. imperialists directed against the DPRK.

It is nobody's secret that today the so-called three major air bases in Japan—Misawa, Yokota and Kadena—and Yokosuka, the home port of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, have become important bases for aggression directed against Northeast Asia, Korea in particular.

The U.S. imperialists have turned south Korea into a nuclear base and now threaten the DPRK with the blare that they would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists shipped into south Korea one-third of their nuclear mines abroad and quantities of nuclear warheads and deployed them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and military bases.

Now the U.S. imperialists are scheming to replace the Nike Hercules missiles, one of their nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, with "more modern weapons."

They have worked out a "nine-day operation plan" and "five-day operation plan" envisaging even the use of nuclear weapons and frequently stage "tactical nuclear weapons launching exercise" shouting themselves hoarse that they would destroy someone "at the very start of war."

A foreign report revealed that the army authorities of U.S. imperialism are conducting in south Korea the training of the puppet army in the use of Hawk missiles introduced and deployed there.

A spokesman of the U.S. army admitted it in connection with the fact that on June 10 it ordered new equipment to be used in the training of the puppet army in the handling of the ground-to-air Hawk missiles from a U.S. weapons company.

The U.S. imperialists are shipping nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and military equipment and supplies into south Korea to rapidly reinforce their armed forces of aggression there and, transferring part of them to the bellicose Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are training the puppet army in the use and handling of these weapons.

The criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists are rendering the situation in Korea strained and leading it to a dangerous phase of war today.

These frantic aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists are their last-ditch efforts to save and maintain their colonial ruling system facing a serious crisis all over Asia, south Korea in particular.

Owing to the ever more undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists dark clouds of war are fleeting from the south.

The U.S. imperialists are now racing headlong along the road of aggression and war. But they must know that it is the road to their final destruction.

Background Analysis

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The U.S. imperialists had completely turned by 1950 south Korea into their base for aggression in the Far East, into their military strategic base and triggered an aggressive war by starting an armed invasion against our country in June that year."

The U.S. imperialists emerged as ringleaders of the international reactionaries with their great power of dollars and nuclear weapons right after World War II. They started to follow a vicious aggressive war policy for world domination.

The U.S. troops occupied south Korea in September 1945—this was a link in the chain of their moves for world domination.

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists sought to convert it into a complete colony and military base for aggression and provoke an aggressive war so as to swallow up the new-born Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a gulp and turn the whole of Korea into a stepping-stone for their Asian aggression.

But, along the line of creating a democratic base, a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary line of President Kim Il Sung, the revolution and construction were pushed ahead, so that the political, economic and military might of the northern half of the Republic was increased with each passing day, and under this influence, national salvation struggles were vigorously waged also in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists were set on launching a war of aggression in order to destroy the daily developing and prospering DPRK.

At the same time, U.S. imperialism was caught up in a deep financial crisis, which had started in 1948. A U.S. economist admitted, "Without some new step, there was danger that a political and economic crisis might blow up the United States." The U.S. imperialists found an out-let from the crisis in a war and development of defence industries.

The U.S. imperialists reorganized the "national defence guards" into the "national defence army" in south Korea.

Raving that "it would require 100,000 well-equipped men to attack north Korea," the U.S. imperialists urged the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to cook up such evil laws as the "military service law" and the "conscription law" and pressgang south Korea's young and middle-aged people into the puppet army.

In October 1948, the south Korean puppet army had only five brigades. But the numerical strength of its ground force quickly increased, reaching 150,000 in June 1950. Besides, the naval, air and police forces grew to tens of thousands of men.

While increasing the puppet army substantially to use it as cannon fodder, the U.S. imperialists frantically equipped it with their latest weapons.

In 1949 alone, the U.S. imperialists shipped to south Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars.

The U.S. imperialists rebuilt or expanded main highways into military roads, reconstructed many ports into naval bases for aggression and newly built many military airfields everywhere in south Korea. They set up military establishments on a large scale and dug trenches and dugouts particularly in the areas along the 38th parallel while massing the puppet troops there.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors covered south Korea with a network of military bases and turned it into an advance base for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia.

The Yankee devils fascistized the socio-political life of south Korea, and under the signboard of "security in the rear" as a part of their war preparations, they brutally suppressed the south Korean people who turned out in a nation-wide struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their frenzied preparation for aggressive war, and who waged persistent struggles for freedom, liberation and reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors forcibly outlawed 132 democratic political parties and social organizations in south Korea in the two months of September and October 1949 alone and butchered more than 109,000 patriots and guiltless people in south Korea in 1949 alone. The beastly U.S. imperialists perpetrated on Cheju-do Island diabolical atrocities of killing over 70,000 people accounting for a quarter of its total population, in a period from 1948 to early 1950.

The United Democratic National Fronts in north and south Korea were unified in June 1949 at the direct instance of President Kim Il Sung, and the Inaugural Meeting of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland was held. It covered middle-of-the-road and even some right-wing political parties and social mass organizations of south Korea, in addition to the former members of the two united fronts.

The people of both north and south Korea as one voice supported this declaration and even more vigorously rose in the struggle against the United States and for national salvation.

Alarmed at the daily mounting movements of the people for unification, U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique created new tension by declaring a "state of emergency" over south Korea early in 1950, and at the same time concentrated the puppet armed forces along the 38th parallel, to get them ready for a "jump on the north." At the smae time, armed infiltrations were more frequently carried out against the northern half, particularly in areas around Byuksung county, Hwanghai Province, and in various parts of Kangwon Province.

Having frantically made war preparations in all the domains of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated military provocations more frequently against the northern half of the Republic in the areas along the 38th parallel in an attempt to cook up a pretext for unleashing an aggressive war.

The south Korean puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the territorial area of the northern half of the DPRK almost every day and frantically committed outrageous provocations, killing or kidnaping inhabitants, setting fire to and plundering civilian houses. Large puppet army units attacked the northern half frequently.

In 1949 alone, the cases of such armed provocations numbered 1,836.

In 1950 the U.S. imperialists gave a finishing touch to their preparations for an aggressive war.

Early in 1950 they set up a unified command for their aggressive ground and naval forces deployed in Northeast Asia and massed their aggression armed forces in the Far Eastern region under the command of MacArthur the murderer.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors formed in March 1950 the "military inspection team" under the so-called "UN Commission on Korea," a tool for their aggression, and made it inspect the areas along the 38th parallel. This was part of their plot to lay the blame for the armed attack on the northern half by inventing a lie that the armed conflict in the area along the 38th parallel was provoked by the DPRK.

In mid-June 1950 the U.S. secretary of defence and chairman of joint chiefs of staff hurried to Tokyo and had a huddle with MacArthur for days on end on the question of starting the Korean War.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists had prepared in advance a "UN draft resolution on the question of the ROK", and took hasty measures a few hours before they launched the war, to get 650 American women and children then in south Korea on board a Norwegian boat, which was lying at anchor at Inchun Port.

In this way, the Korean War broke out under the careful plan premeditated by the U.S. imperialists.

A map of operations against the northern half prepared by the U.S. imperialists.

Prior to the start of the war in 1950, Dulles and other U.S. brasshats, seconded by their puppets, conducted the last minute on-the-spot check of the plan for armed invasion against the northern half.

Photo shows U.S. and puppet troops thrusting into the north on June 25, 1950.

Nuclear War in Korea: US Asia Policy

—By Former US Rear Admiral LaRocque—

The Centre for Defense Information, a prestigious private institute in Washington, published last January a treatise presented by its director Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque on "Korea and U.S. Policy in Asia."

The rear admiral in his treatise urged: U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea; re-examination of U.S. military aid to Seoul supportive for its oppressive policies; and prompt pullout of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea.

Follow excerpts from the treatise:

686 N-Weapons

The end of more than thirty years of war in Southeast Asia and the American withdrawal from the region set in motion political and military changes all over Asia.

The U.S. is also adjusting to the new realities of Asian international relations with a renewed emphasis on Korea and Japan. The process of adjustment has produced neither a long-range conception of American policy for Asia, nor a new policy, but rather a stopgap strategy based on reaffirmation of old military commitments. Regretably, the most salient American objective in Northeast Asia has become the preservation of the status quo—both in terms of existing political arrangements and existing American military forces in the region. Instead of new imaginative policies, there is only renewed emphasis on old commitments, old balance of power theories, and an absence of policy instruments beyond reliance on American military forces.

More than twenty years after the end of the Korean War the centerpiece of American policy in Northeast Asia continues to be the large American military presence and the military commitment to defend South Korea. This military commitment is the focus of much criticism and debate. As of June 30, 1976, the U.S. will have nearly 40,000 military personnel stationed in South Korea. This will include 31,700 soldiers, 8,014 airmen, 248 sailors and marines. The total has been slowly rising from 37,663 as of June 1974 and continues to increase.

The largest component of the American military force in Korea consists of 14,600 troops of the Second Infantry Division and the 11,000 men of the 19th Support Group who back them up. U.S. Air Force combat units consist of two squadrons of supersonic F-4 fighter bombers. There are a total of approximately 50 U.S. F-4 fighter bombers currently based in South Korea. The U.S. spends approximately $500 million per year to maintain forces in South Korea.

The most politically sensitive component of the American military force in South Korea is, of course, the large number of nuclear weapons based there. Former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger acknowledged what had been well known for some time—that the U.S. has nuclear weapons based in South Korea. It is estimated that there are several hundred—perhaps as many as 686—nuclear weapons of various types (artillery shells, missile warheads, bombs and land mines) in South Korea.

Fundamentally, the issue is whether the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea is necessary and is consistent with U.S. national interests, and whether U.S. troops need to remain in South Korea.

It is clear that the defense of South Korea per se is not essential to the defense of the U.S. It is argued that the American commitment to defend South Korea is of some *political* importance for our global position and U.S. interests in Northeast Asia. Thus, to understand our military involvement in South Korea it is essential to examine it in its broader Northeast Asian and global context.

Status Quo

A basic theme of U.S. defense and foreign policy worldwide, especially under former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has been the importance of maintaining "worldwide military equilibrium." While in office, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger was particularly forceful in stating this theme. In his fiscal 1975 annual report he asserted, "The United States today...bears the principal burden of maintaining the worldwide military equilibrium which is the foundation for the security and survival of the free world.

In applying this strategy special emphasis has been placed on Northeast Asia and particularly South Korea and Japan.

The major justification that has been given for the continued maintenance of U.S. troops in South Korea is consistent with this broad conception of the U.S. role in the world and, as former Secretary of Defense Schlesinger argued, is fundamentally political, not military.

The commitment to the goal of maintaining worldwide military equilibrium, combined with the fall of South Vietnam and the continuing American withdrawal from Southeast Asia, have led American policy makers to emphasize a single *short-run* goal. That goal is to demonstrate continued U.S. interest in Asia by maintaining the present U.S. troop level in South Korea. Current administration policy is to provide clear evidence that the U.S. is not withdrawing from Asia.

In fact, the U.S. is not withdrawing from Asia and the possibility of a U.S. war on the mainland of Asia is one of two wars used to justify the overall composition and size of U.S. military forces. U.S. military officials rationalize current U.S. military force levels by the need to fight one and a half wars simultaneously. The "one-half war" that they plan for is in South Korea. The "one-war" that is planned for is a war in Europe. The possibility that we would simultaneously fight a war in Korea and one in Europe is very remote. Furthermore, it is hard to imagine in what sense a renewed Korean war would be a "half war." The Korean war (1950-53) was in many ways a full-scale war, requiring, among other things, the callup of U.S. reserves. A renewed Korean war would probably be more violent and consume greater amounts of U.S. resources despite the fact that Pentagon officials plan for a relatively short war.

Forces earmarked specifically for Asian wars include two Army divisions (one in Korea and one in Hawaii) and one Marine division (on Okinawa), the Third and Seventh Fleets and 29 tactical air squadrons. In addition, four divisions and an infantry brigade based in the United States are earmarked as strategic reserves for worldwide deployment and could also be used in Asia. The total cost of maintaining these forces is estimated at $20 Billion per year.

The need to protect the security and independence of Japan is also used to justify the presence of U.S. ground troops in Korea. While the security and independence of Japan are certainly in the U.S. national interest, the presence of U.S. ground troops in Korea is not essential for the defense of Japan.

Public opinion continues to be sharply divided on the question of whether U.S. forces should be used to help defend South Korea in the event of renewed war. A Harris poll conducted in May of 1975 indicated that only 28 percent of those sampled favor U.S. military involvement and 52 percent opposed such action. U.S. experience in Vietnam demonstrated that the domestic costs of intervention in the face of strong opposition can make such a policy untenable, tear the country apart and in the long run weaken the U.S. All of this suggests growing sentiment for reduction and eventual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea.

Finally, the South Korean government has said that in five years—assuming continued American aid to modernize the ROK armed forces—it will no longer need American ground troops.

S. Korean Mil. Reinforcement

In the short run American troops will probably remain in Korea. So long as they do there will continue to be concern over how and where they are deployed. One battalion of the Second Division is based north of the Imjin river on the southern edge of the DMZ. The remainder of the division is located at Camp Casey, about 20 miles to the rear of the ROK army's defensive positions.

In the event of the outbreak of war in Korea, U.S. forces would become quickly involved in the fighting and American policy makers would have few options. While this might be desirable from the perspective of some theories of deterrence, nevertheless, the automatic military involvement would probably not be supported by the majority of U.S. citizens.

The Republic of Korea is making a substantial effort to improve its ability to defend itself in other areas as well. Recently, the South Korean government reported that it plans to double its military spending in fiscal 1976 to nearly $1.5 Billion. This will comprise more than 30% of its total budget. In contrast, North Korea is reported to have spent approximately $880 million last year on its military forces.

The South Koreans are rapidly improving their military capabilities by means of extensive foreign purchases for both cash and credit from the U.S. and other countries. In addition to the F-4's and F-5's, the Koreans have recently purchased 120 Harpoon anti-ship missiles and 12 launchers from the U.S. They have also obtained Vulcan anti-aircraft guns from the U.S. and purchased Oerlikon radar-directed anti-aircraft guns from the Swiss. They also have received credits from the British to purchase Vosper fast patrol boats. Finally, the U.S. Army and Air Force have requested a total of $7.9 million to stockpile equipment and supplies that would become available to South Korea in time of war. The maintenance of these stockpiles by the U.S. reduces the need for South Korea to maintain its own stockpiles and represents another of the many U.S. subsidies to South Korea.

The hundreds of American nuclear weapons in Korea have limited military utility. Because there are no nuclear weapons in North Korea there is no need for U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea as deterrents against their use by the North.

The Pentagon has gone so far as to threaten first use of these nuclear weapons in the event of a North Korean conventional attack. The Pentagon's intention is obviously to create fear in the minds of the North Koreans that the U.S. might resort to nuclear weapons if they were to attack the South. American leaders would have to contend with a public that strongly opposes such use. A June 1975 Harris poll found that only 32 percent of those polled would favor the use of nuclear weapons even in the most extreme circumstances and 52 percent, a clear majority, opposed their use. The opprobrium directed at the U.S. would also be very great.

Shortly before his departure from the Defense Department James Schlesinger backed away from his threat to use nuclear weapons in Korea. Instead, he acknowledged that, because of the conventional force balance, their use would not be necessary. Therefore, withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from Korea appears to be most appropriate.

Recently, however, concern over a possible North Korean attack has been played down by the Defense Department. Upon his return from Japan and South Korea in early August 1975, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger made it clear that he did not consider a war in Korea to be likely. "Deterrence is working," he said. In the same news conference he expressed the opinion that the conventional "force balance in the Korean peninsula is not unsatisfactory..." and further that he regarded the possibility of using nuclear weapons as unlikely. While much has been made of the alleged aggressiveness of North Korea, it should be remembered that the North Koreans have considerable reason to want peace. Both have expended great effort to rebuild their economies and the North Koreans have done it with little or no outside assistance.

Increasing Military Aid

U.S. military efforts in Korea have been extensive and costly. The cost to the U.S. since 1950, including the cost of the Korean war, all economic and military aid, and the cost of U.S. troops in Korea has been about $38 Billion. Since the end of the Korean war the U.S. has spent about $11 Billion to maintain its military forces in Korea. Military grants to the Korean government since 1950 have cost the U.S. about $4 Billion. Military sales on favorable credit terms have amounted to about $300 million, all since 1971.

In 1971 the withdrawal of 20,000 U.S. troops was accompanied by a U.S. Presidential commitment of $1.5 Billion over five years to improve the South Korean armed forces. The improvement plan called for grants under the Military Assistance Program of $1.5 Billion, including $350 million to support operations and maintenance costs of Korean armed forces, and grants of $250 million in Excess Defense Articles. Equipment given under this program is valued at 1/3 of the U.S. acquisition cost. The bulk of this $1.5 Billion was to be in new weapons and equipment such as aircraft, tanks, missiles, etc. In fact, the total cost of all U.S. military aid to the ROK during the period 1971 to 1975 (including the M.A.S.F. program) has actually exceeded $1.8 Billion though not all of this total has gone for new equipment. If the FY 76 request of $218.1 million is fully funded it will bring the total cost of U.S. military aid to the ROK to over $2 Billion for the period 1971 to 1976. This does not include the cost of maintaining U.S. troops in Korea during that period.

The South Koreans have often understated their own strength and emphasized North Korean strength in order to justify further assistance. Furthermore, attention to the kind of equipment the Koreans receive is essential. The U.S. objective ought to be to improve the defensive capabilities of the ROK, not their offensive capabilities. Additional aircraft like the F-4 (of which the ROK has 36), which have sufficient range and payload to make possible attacks deep inside North Korea could destabilize the military balance and raise for the North Koreans the spectre of attack from the South. The U.S. ought not to provide aircraft which would destabilize the Korean stand-off. The U.S. also ought not to complicate the Korean's maintenance problems by providing too many different kinds of weapons or weapons that are very sophisticated.

Violation of Human Rights

Alleged South Korean violations of human rights are a continuing issue and could have a bearing on future military and economic aid to South Korea because of a provision in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 and new amendments to the 1975 Military Assistance Authorization Bill passed by House and Senate Committees. The 1974 law directs the President to "reduce or terminate military or economic assistance to any government which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including torture, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; prolonged detention without charges or other flagrant denials of the right to life, liberty and the security of the person." Under another provision of the law, the President may furnish security assistance in spite of human rights violations by advising the Congress that extraordinary circumstances require it. In more recent actions, House and Senate committees have gone beyond these provisions and approved amendments to the 1975 military assistance bill which would in some instances place the final decision in the Congress. The amendments require the State Department to prepare reports on the status of human rights in various countries and permit the Congress to terminate assistance by concurrent resolution upon finding violations of human rights.

These legislative provisions demonstrate the seriousness with which many members of Congress view human rights violations. A number of supporters of these provisions in Congress fear that oppresive policies of the govenment of the Republic of Korea will in the end undermine the support of its own people and damage its ability to defend itself. Representative Donald Fraser said in April 1975 "A continuation of such policies can lead to dangerous instability within South Korea..." There is not sufficient evidence to support a firm conclusion that violations of human rights will erode the support of the Korean people but it is clear that South Korean government actions are eroding the support of the American people. In a Harris poll conducted in June and July of 1975, Forty-two percent of those questioned agreed with the statement "South Korea is a dictatorship and takes away the rights of political opposition and it is wrong for us to support such a government." Only 32 percent disagreed with the statement.

The Republic of Korea government has promulgated a series of "emergency decrees" prohibiting criticism of or action aimed at revision of the existing constitution and providing for severe punishment for those who oppose the decrees. Several reports on the subject of human rights in Korea have impressed members of Congress. Amnesty International's mission to Korea in 1975 reported violations of due process of law, violations of academic freedom and violations of other internationally recognized standards of human rights.

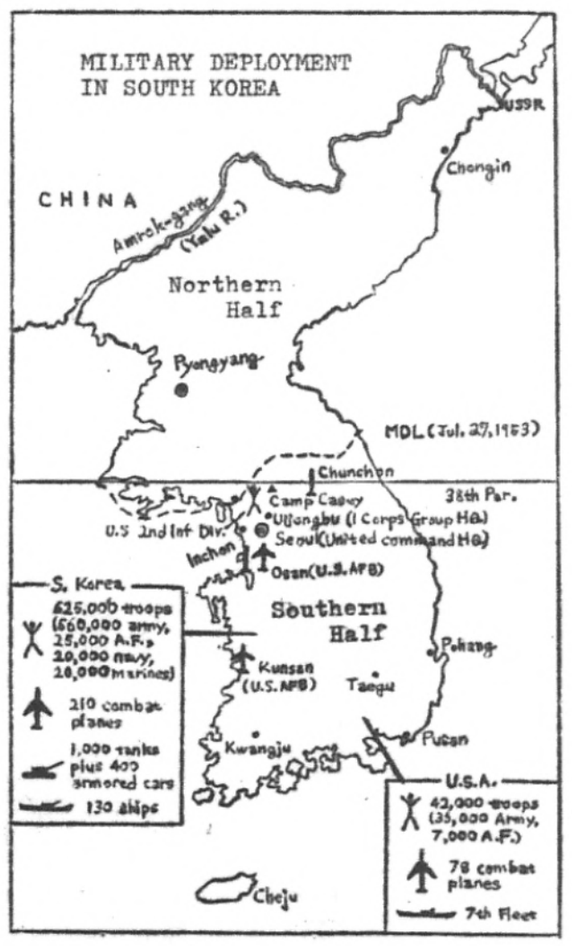
(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear-capable systems	Load & Reload (# per system)	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum) kilotonnage)
US Air Force	Fighter-Bombers (F-4 Phantom)	48	4	192	10kt **
US Army	Artillery				
	8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm (M-109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles				
	Nike-Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles				
	Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		327-352		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology: Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then, using estimates based on European load and reload experience, a total for each system was computed.

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt.



(From the U.S. weekly TIME, June 30, 1975)

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES TO KOREA (millions of dollars)

Programs	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL
1. Military Assistance Program (Grants including the Foreign Military Training Program)	291.2	155.5	149.6	94.1	82.6*	76.5	849.5
2. Credit Sales (FMS Credit Sales)	15	15	25	56.6	59	*126.	
3. Excess Defense Articles (Grants) (1/3 of acquisition value)	17.1	14.3	9.1	5.9	1.0	*8.3	55.7
4. Other Grants (including PL91-652, PL480, sec. 104)	106.2	184.7	.2	0	0	0	291.1
5. Ship Loans	0	3.2	5.7	0	0	0	8.9
6. Administrative Costs of U.S. Advisors (JUSMAG)	15.	14.6	14.9	10.8	7	7.3	69.6
Sub-Totals	$444.5	387.3	204.5	167.4	149.6	218.1	1571.4
7. Military Assistance included in Defense Department Budget (MASF)**	208.2	188.9	133.5	0	0	0	530.6
GRAND TOTAL	$652.7	576.2	338.0	167.4	149.6	218.1	2102.0

* Proposed

** These funds were for the support of South Korean forces which fought in South Vietnam. The money went for the operation and maintenance of South Korean forces as well as new equipment and supplies, some of which were returned to South Korea.

Pre-War Statements

(Continued from page 3)

to regain the lost territory... in accordance with the change of international situation."

In 1949, the puppet president unhesitatingly revealed his intention to invade the north. "Tell in secrecy them(U.S. leaders) on our plan for north-south unification. Actually, preparations for unification has already finished in every way. But, only weapons and ammunitions still remain short," said Rhee in his letter, Apr. 10, to Cho Byong Ok, then south Korean ambassador to the U.N. In his interview with then U.P. vice-president Joseph I. Johnston in Oct. Rhee declared, "It is possible to occupy Pyongyang in three days." Prior to this, he told the south Korean daily "Seoul Sinmun" in Sep., "Korea is completely prepared. I hope to wipe out north Korea."

Timed to coincide with this, then puppet south Korean defense minister said in Oct., "If we had our own way we would, I'm sure, have already started up. But we had to wait until they(U.S.) are ready."

A deniable fact of the U.S. provocation of the Korean War was disclosed by a south Korean army officer who directly participated in the war. Li Ryong Un, former "chief of staff of the puppet navy" now residing in Los Angeles, unveiled the war provocations against the north in his interview with the Japanese news agency "Kyodo" on June 25, 1975.

He said as follows: "In the August of the year before the start of the total war, there was a surprise attack on north Korea under my direct command on a secret order from Syngman Rhee."

"With this incident as an occasion, the June 25 war broke out," he added. He stated: "In the posture of the present Pak regime advertising the threat from the north, I feel the same danger as that at the tmie of the Syngman Rhee regime."

The "Kyodo" said:

According to Li Ryong Un, the surprise attack which could be called the "attack on the Pearl Harbour in the Korean War" was mounted in August 1949. On the night of August 6, Li Ryong Un, then commander of the first fleet, was called to the restaurant Ryonggung-gak on the Wolmi-do Island off Inchon by Sin Song Mo, then defence minister.

Li Ryong Un said as follows:

It had been rare for the defence minister to directly call a field army commander.

Sin Song Mo ordered those who were in the room together with him to go out. When there were only two, he and I, in the room, he asked me, "We got information that north Korea will assemble many warships in the sea off Monggumpo for a naval review on August 15. Can you destroy all of them at one stroke?"

At that time, south Korea tapped the wire of the north for 24 hours and deciphered 40 per cent of its code.

Therefore, south Korea had a detailed knowledge of the movement of the army in the north.

I answered: "If a fleet is formed as I wish, I can do it."

Later, Sin Song Mo appointed Li Ryong Un commander of a special task force and gave him money needed for preparations. The task force for attack was organized with six warships of the former Japanese navy.

The attack was made on August 10. The special task force was concentrated around Paekryong-do Island near the 38th Parallel on the night of August 9 without being given any detailed information of the operation and left there around 2 a.m. on the 10th and approached Monggumpo around 4 a.m. When he saw from a distant place in darkness, it seemed to him that there were scores of warships. But when he approached closer there were only five warships of the north and others were fishing boats.

The battle lasted for about one hour and 20 minutes.

The "Kyodo," quoting the words of Li Ryong Un, said that the south Korean puppet naval fleet indiscriminately shelled the warships and many fishing boats of the DPRK side, inflicting damages on them.

Quoting the words of Li Ryong Un that "Syngman Rhee insisted on northward expedition and the army was engaged in developing northward expedition operations," the news agency continued:

Soon after the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950, Li Ryong Un was appointed director of the operational department of the navy.

"With the surprise attack on Monggumpo as an occasion, the war preparations were rapidly pushed ahead," Li Ryong Un said. Recollecting those days, he said: "In fact, the war was started by the provocation from the south."

According to the memorandum of conversation, Aug. 26, 1949, by G. Henderson, then third secretary of the American embassy to south Korea, Li's statement was confirmed by a south Korean army officer.

In the conversation memorandom, Henderson noted: "On August 25, I had dinner with the following officers of the Korean army: Col. Kim Paek Il, Commandant of the School of Arms; Col. Min Ki Sik, Assistant Commandant of the School and recently returned from the Infantry School, Fort Benning; Col. Song To Chan, Commander in Chejoo last year and now Commandant of Cadets at the School of Arms, and Lt. Col. Chung Chong Keun, Assistant G-3, KA Headquarters."

'Col. Min, a bright, aggressive young officer, stated two things of some interest which appeared, from their reception in the group, to be not entirely down the offical alley. 'One usually hears', he said, 'that the Army never attacks North Korea and always getting attacked. This is not true. Mostly our Army is doing the attacking first and attack harder. Our troops feel stronger.'"

Syngman Rhee, former puppet south Korean president, inspected the army in a desperate effort to push ahead with the preparations for the Korean War.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sipbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-9. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)